

## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	PLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NA		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SCHWEGMAN LUNDBERG WOESSNER AND KLUTH P O BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			EXAMINER	
			NELSON, ALECIA DIANE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2675	15
			DATE MAILED: 04/22/2002	$\alpha \supset$

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office	Action	Summarv
CITICE	ACUUII	Julilliaiv

Application No. 08/904,056 Applicant(s)

Examiner

Art Unit

Lindsay

		Alecia Nelson	2675	
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	on the cover sheet with the corres	pondence addi	ess
A SH	for Reply IORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.	T TO EXPIRE <u>three</u> MONTH	i(S) FROM	
- If the	nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C fter SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communi- a period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days a considered timely.	cation. s, a reply within the statutory minimun	n of thirty (30) d	ays will
- Failui - Any	Deriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory ommunication.  The to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, be reply received by the Office later than three months after the particular term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	v statute, cause the application to bec	ome ARANDONI	ED /3E II C C & 133
Status 1) 💢	Responsive to communication(s) filed on Mar 29, .	200 <b>2</b>		
2a) 🗌		tion is non-final.		·
3) 🗆		except for formal matters, prosec	cution as to th O.G. 213.	e merits is
•	tion of Claims			
4) 💢	Claim(s) <u>1-22</u>	is/are	pending in the	e application.
4	la) Of the above, claim(s)	is/are	e withdrawn f	rom consideration.
	Claim(s)			
	Claim(s) <u>1-22</u>			
	Claim(s)			
	Claims			
	tion Papers  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.			
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are	objected to by the Examiner.		
	The proposed drawing correction filed on		b)  disapprov	red.
	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exam		-, -,,-	
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign p	riority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-	(d).	
	] All b)□ Some* c)□ None of:			
•	1. Certified copies of the priority documents hav	re been received.		
2	<b>2.</b> $\square$ <b>Certified copies of the prio</b> rity documents hav	e been received in Application N	o	
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority deposition from the International Bure	au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	this National S	Stage
	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of the Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic		.1	
,	The second section of a claim for domestic	phonty under 35 U.S.C. \$ 119(6	η.	
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	tice of References Cited (PTO-892)	18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper N		
	tice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (I	PTO-152)	
7) 📙 Info	ormation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	20) Other:		

Art Unit: 2675

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultheiss (U.S. Patent No. 6,208,384) in view of Autry et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,724,106).

Schultheiss teaches a system for providing information to a television using a personal computer comprising a computer (12) having at least a processor (20, 20a) and a memory (32), a multimedia device (40) operatively coupled to the computer (12), and a pointing device (50) operatively coupled to the computer (12) and having at least one control (62) to control only the multimedia device, wherein the pointing device only couples to the computer (see figure 4) and wherein the at least one control (62) to control only the multimedia device (40) is operable without regard to orientation of the pointing device (see column 7, lines 4-30). The pointing device (50) has at least one control (62) to control only the multimedia device (40) such that actuation of a control causes the computer to change a functionality of the multimedia device (40) associated with the control (see column 5, lines 54-55, column 7, lines 30-40). Schultheiss also teaches that pointing device (50) for a computer operatively coupled to a multimedia device

Page 2

Art Unit: 2675

comprising a housing (52), at least one mouse button (66a, 66b) disposed within the housing (52), a component (64) disposed within the housing to signal directional movement to the computer (see column 5, lines 59-65).

Page 3

Schultheiss fails to specifically teach that the pointing device further includes a second and third control operative to control a second multimedia device through the computer. However, it is taught that a software package is preferably loaded onto the personal computer and uses the personal computer's processor and memory. The software also download remote control codes for television, thus enabling the viewer to control the particular television with the system's hand held remote control. All known codes may be maintained in a database accessible by the viewer. These codes may enable operation of any television, satellite receivers or VCRs (see column 9, lines 1-8). Therefore it is taught that it is possible to operate a device other than the television (40).

Autry et al. teaches an entertainment system (100) which has a personal computer (118) as the heart of the system (see abstract). The system (118) provides for user input by means of remote controls (124, 126). Remote control (124) comprises a hand held size device with standard television controls and numeric keypad, and in one embodiment, VCR controls and a pointing device. It provides RF or IR control signals received by the system (118). Remote control (126) is a full function personal computer keyboard with additional standard television and VCR controls, pointing device which is preferably in the form of a touch pad, and it also provides RF control signals to the system (118) (see column 5, line 65-column 6, line 8). It is further

Art Unit: 2675

taught that remote control (124) includes a trackball (910) and functions just as any other pointing device for personal computers, generating cursor control signals that are transmitted to the personal computer (118) (see column 11, lines 24-29). It is also taught that phone calls can be received or initiated by activating a "phone" function by pressing one or more of the control buttons on the phone, such as simultaneously pressing buttons (922, 928), which, in one embodiment, toggles function between TV and phone, thereby automatically muting the audio of the TV when "phone" function is desired. A power switch is provided at (914) to provide poweron/off functions for the monitor (122) and resume/rest for personal computer (118). Channel control buttons (916) provide the familiar TV/VCR up and down channel control functions. Volume controls (918) are also provided, as is the standard number keypad (920) in television remote controls. Further provided are mute button (922), channel recall (924), FAV button (926), as well as a plurality of others (see column 11, line 52-column 12, line 23). With further reference to claims 5-7, Autry et al. teaches that the multimedia device comprises a CD jukebox (168), amplified speakers (1624), and in an alternative embodiment a tuner (stereo) (see figures 1 and 16).

Page 4

With further reference to claims 19 and 20, neither Schultheiss nor Autry et al. specifically teach the remote control device as a mouse. However, the remote control device of Schultheiss and Autry et al. include a roller ball and actuating keys associated with the roller ball and also have functions of controlling a cursor as in conventional mouse devices.

Art Unit: 2675

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to use the remote control device of Autry et al., which allows the pointing device to

include a second and third control operative to control a second multimedia device through the

computer, to the system as taught by Schultheiss in order ro thereby provide a multimedia device

capable of operating more than one device through a personal computer and thereby reducing

processing and memory.

Conclusion

3. Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 2023; or faxed to: (703) 872-9314, (for Technology Center 2600 only). Hand-

delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA.,

Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Alecia D. Nelson whose telephone number is (703)305-0143 between the

hours of 8:00 a.m and 5:00 p.m. on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the above examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Steve Saras, can be reached at (703)305-9720.

adn/ADN

April 18, 2002

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Page 5

PRINCIPLE EXAMENIES